

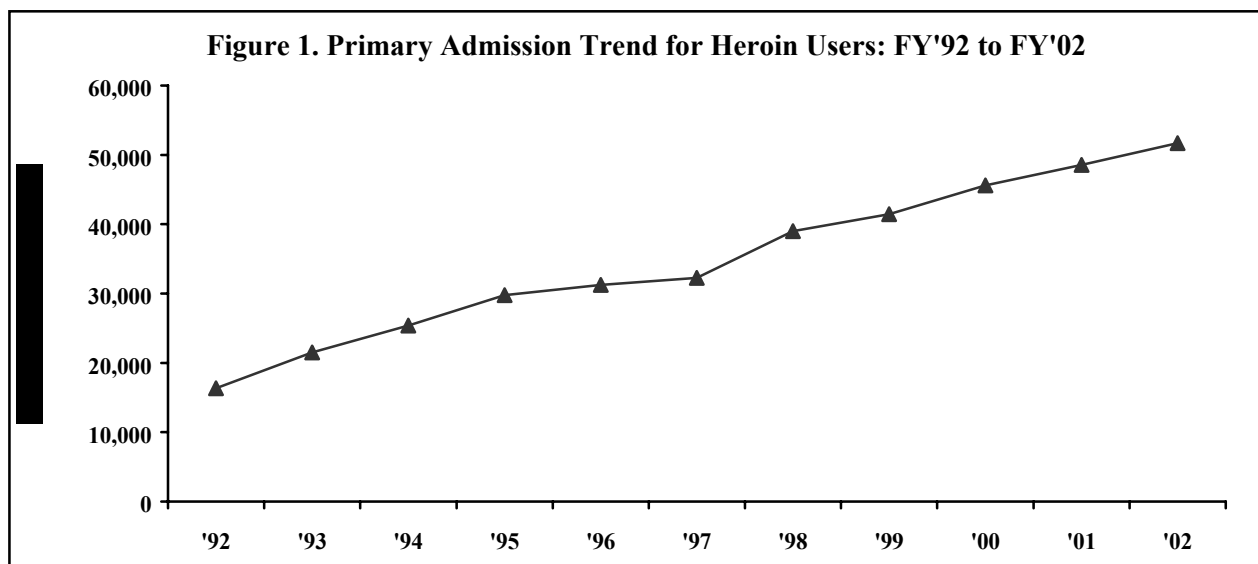
SUBSTANCE ABUSE FACT SHEET: ADULT HEROIN ADMISSIONS

Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Bureau of Substance Abuse Services

*This fact sheet provides information on all admissions to substance abuse treatment services. Data were reported to the Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Bureau of Substance Abuse Services Management Information System in FY 2002.*¹

Overall Treatment Admissions for Adult Heroin Users

In FY 2002, there were 51,857 admissions to substance abuse treatment services in Massachusetts reporting heroin use in the year prior to admission; of these 142 admissions were under 18 years of age. This fact sheet presents data on adults 18 and older. For information on substance abuse treatment services provided to clients under 18, please refer to the Adolescent Fact Sheet.² Figure 1 illustrates the admission trend for adults reporting past year heroin use to residential and outpatient services for Fiscal Years 1992 through 2002.



Characteristics of Admissions for Adult Heroin Users

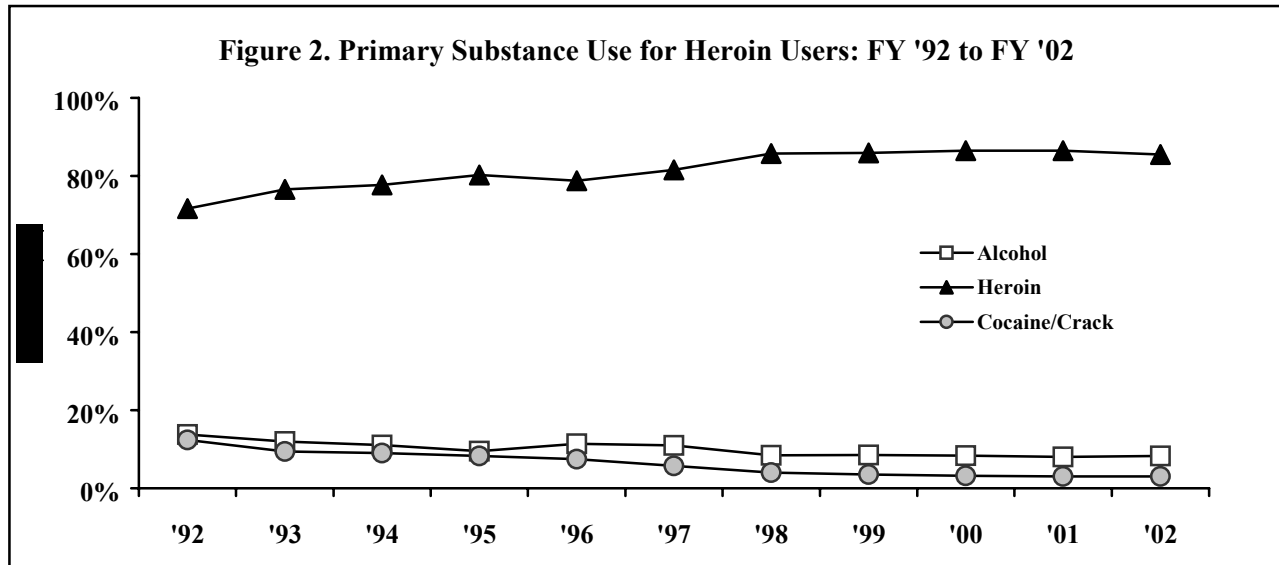
In FY 2002, adult admissions to substance abuse treatment reporting past year heroin use reported the following characteristics.

- 73.0% (37,721) were male and 27.0% (13,988) were female.
- 65.0% (33,637) were White, 9.0% (4,642) were Black, and 22.0% (11,376) were Latino.³
- 87.9% (45,457) were unemployed.
- 24.7% (12,787) were homeless.⁴
- 24.3% (12,592) had received prior mental health treatment.
- 66.7% (34,469) of admissions reported injection drug use (past year).
- Over a third (19,041) of the admissions were between the ages of 30-39, with a mean age of 33.6 years.
- 23.2% (12,015) were parents of children under six years of age and 22.5% (2698) of these admissions reported living with their children. Thirty-eight percent (19,522) were the parents of children 6-18 years old and 18.0% (3,515) of these admissions reported living with their children.

Primary Substance of Use

In FY 2002, past year heroin use admissions, reported heroin as the primary drug for which were seeking treatment. Of all admissions:

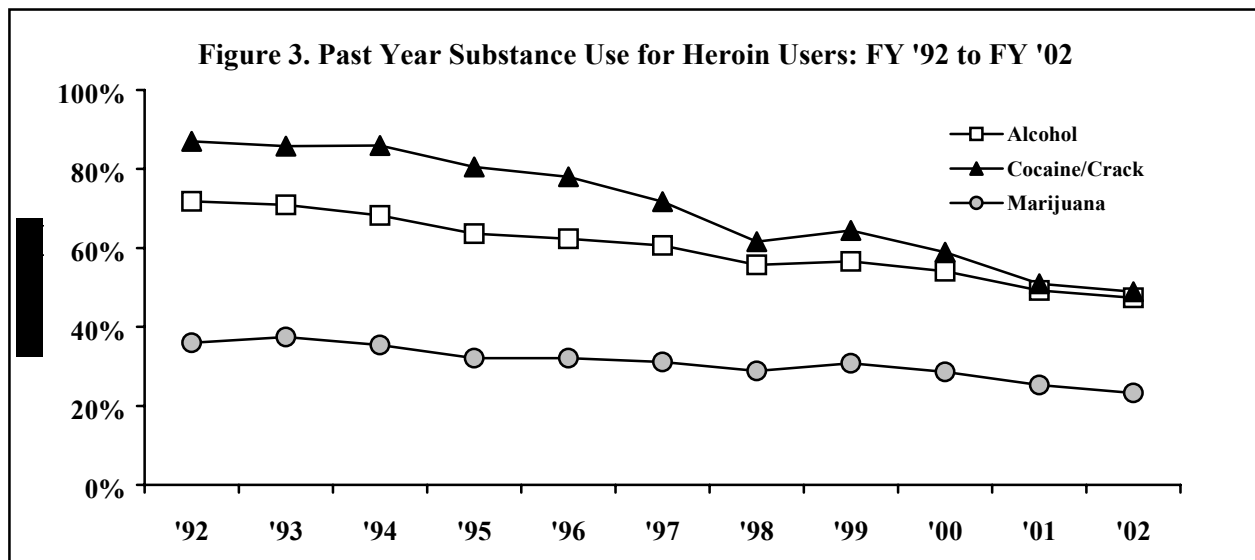
- 85.5% (44,205) reported heroin as primary substance of use.
- 8.3% (4,292) reported alcohol as primary substance of use.
- 3.1% (1,587) reported cocaine or crack as primary substance of use.
- 0.7% (369) reported marijuana as primary substance of use.
- 2.4% (1,262) reported *other* drugs as primary substance of use.



Other Substances Used in Past Year

Among FY 2002 admissions reporting past year heroin use, alcohol was reported most often as the other substance they used in the past year. The percents of past year use add up to more than 100% due to poly-drug use. Of these admissions:

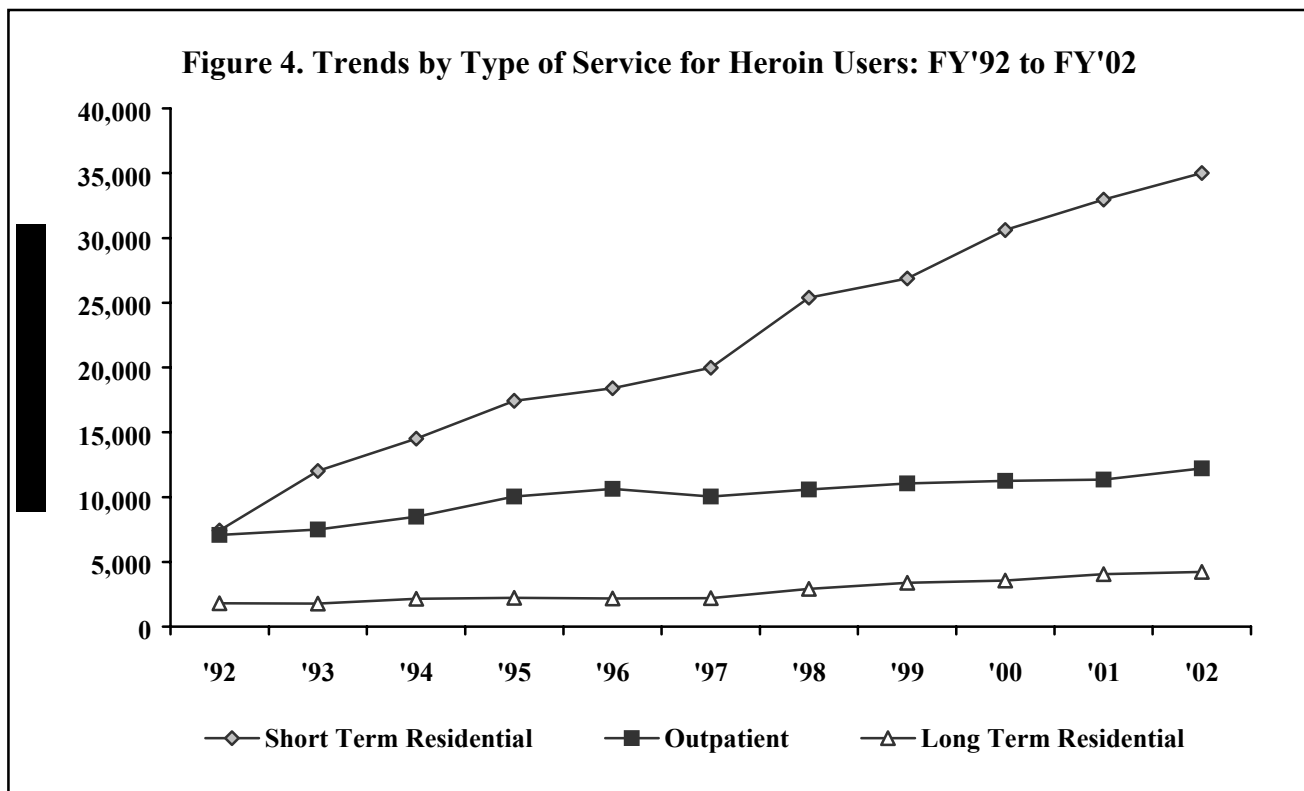
- 48.9% (25,293) of past year heroin use admissions using cocaine or crack within the 12 months prior to admission.
- 47.4% (24,508) reported past year alcohol use.
- 23.3% (12,033) reported past year marijuana use.
- 17.0% (8,771) reported past year tranquilizer use.
- 16.8% (8,682) reported past year other opiates/synthetics use.
- 42.0% (21,736) reported past year use of *other* drugs.



Admissions by Service Type

In FY 2002, admissions reporting past year heroin use, received services in the following service modalities:

- 67.7% (34,995) were admitted to Short Term Residential Services (less than 30 days) including Acute Treatment Services (32,983), Transitional Support Services (1,924), and Post-Detox/Pre-Recovery (88).
- 23.6% (12,219) received Outpatient Services including Day Treatment (662), 1st Offender Drunk Driver (92), Outpatient Counseling (4,532), Case Management (145), Compulsive Gambling (26), 2nd Offender Aftercare (29), Criminal Justice Collaborative-Adult (78), Expanded Treatment Services (140), Acupuncture Detox (358), County Corrections (789), and Narcotic Treatment (5,368).
 - 10.4% (5,368) received Narcotic Treatment Services.
- 8.2% (4,233) were admitted to Long Term Residential Services (greater than 30 days) including: Recovery Homes (2,315), Therapeutic Communities (556), 2nd Offender Residential (36), Specialized Residential for Women (259), Family Shelters (42), Social Models (156), and Tewksbury Stabilization (869).
- 0.5% (268) of primary admissions reporting past year heroin received Youth and Other Services including Supportive Housing (237).



¹ SAMIS data include information reported by all BSAS licensed substance abuse treatment programs for FY 1992 to FY 2002. These data include admissions to BSAS licensed programs that may be reimbursed by Medicaid or other public payers. Trends are reported beginning in FY 1992 when data were first collected in their current form.

² For more data on Substance Abuse see **MassCHIP**: <http://MassCHIP.state.ma.us>

³ Proportions may not add up to 100% because admissions may report multiple answers to the race/ethnicity category

⁴ These data include the homeless status reported by all primary admissions.

Short Term (<30 days) Residential Treatment Services Admissions by Adult Heroin Users

In FY 2002, there were 34,995 admissions to Short Term Residential (<30 days) Services in Massachusetts that reported past year heroin use. This includes admissions to Acute Treatment Services, Transitional Support Services, and Post-Detox/Pre-Recovery.

Characteristics of Admissions

Admissions reporting past year heroin use to all Short Term Residential Treatment Services, also reported the following characteristics.

- 75.8% (26,540) were male and 24.2% (8,455) were female.
- 64.0% (22,408) were white, 9.0% (3,164) were black, and 22.8% (7,986) were Latino.²
- 89.8% (31,435) were unemployed at the time of admission.
- 29.1% (10,179) were homeless.³
- 16.6% (5,795) had received prior mental health treatment.
- 67.7% (23,680) of admissions reported injection drug use (past year).
- 36.5% (12,781) of the admissions were between the ages of 30-39, with a mean age of 33.4 years.
- 22.6% (7,910) were parents of children under six years of age and 15.9% (1,260) of these admissions reported living with their children. Thirty-six percent (12,745) were the parents of children 6-18 years old and 12.6% (1,605) of these admissions reported living with their children.

Primary Substance Of Use

Admissions reporting past year heroin use to all Short Term Residential Services, most often reported alcohol as the primary drug, other than heroin, for which they were seeking treatment. Of all admissions:

- 88.0% (30,811) reported heroin as primary substance of use.
- 8.3% (2,887) reported alcohol as primary substance of use.
- 1.8% (630) reported cocaine or crack as primary substance of use.
- 0.2% (80) reported marijuana as primary substance of use.
- 1.7% (587) reported *other* drugs as primary substance of use.

Other Substances Used in Past Year

Admissions reporting past year heroin use to all Short Term Residential Services, most often reported alcohol as the substance, other than heroin, they used in the year prior to admission. The percents of past year use may add up to more than 100% due to poly-drug use. Of all admissions:

- 39.9% (13,954) reported past year alcohol use.
- 34.5% (12,085) reported past year cocaine or crack use.
- 13.8% (4,811) reported past year marijuana use.
- 12.8% (4,471) reported past year tranquilizer use.
- 10.2% (3,562) reported past year other opiates/synthetics use.
- 2.7% (961) reported past year use of *other* drugs.

Types of Services

Admissions reporting past year heroin use to all Short Term Residential Services, received care in the following types of programs:

- 94.3% (32,983) were admitted to Acute Treatment Services.
- 5.8% (2,012) received Transitional Support Services including Transitional Support Services and Post-Detox/Pre-Recovery Services.

Outpatient Services Admissions by Adult Heroin Users

In FY 2002, there were 12,213 admissions to all Outpatient Services in Massachusetts that reported past year heroin use. This includes admissions to Day Treatment, 1st Offender Drunk Driver, Outpatient Counseling, Case Management, Compulsive Gambling, 2nd Offender Aftercare, Criminal Justice Collaborative-Adult, Expanded Treatment Services, Acupuncture Detox, County Corrections, and Narcotic Treatment.

Characteristics of Admissions

Admissions reporting past year heroin use to all Outpatient Treatment Services, reported the following characteristics.

- 65.6% (8,015) were male and 34.4% (4,198) were female.
- 65.8% (8,045) were White, 8.9% (1,054) were Black, and 21.4% (2,612) were Latino.²
- 79.7% (9,733) were unemployed at the time of admission.
- 9.6% (1,175) were homeless.³
- 41.8% (5,113) had received prior mental health treatment.
- 62.8% (7,669) of admissions reported injection drug use (past year).
- 37.4% (4,572) of the admissions were between the ages of 30-39, with a mean age of 34.4 years.
- 24.5% (2,993) were parents of children under six years of age and 39% (1,169) of these admissions reported living with their children. Forty-two percent (5,096) were the parents of children 6-18 years old and 32% (1,636) of these admissions reported living with their children.

Primary Substance Of Use

Admissions reporting past year heroin use to all Outpatient Services, reported alcohol most often as the primary drug, other than heroin, for which they were seeking treatment. Of all admissions:

- 82.1% (10,031) reported heroin as primary substance of use.
- 7.1% (862) reported alcohol as primary substance of use.
- 4.9% (600) reported cocaine or crack as primary substance of use.
- 1.8% (217) reported marijuana as primary substance of use.
- 4.2% (509) reported *other* drugs as primary substance of use.

Other Substances Used in Past Year

For admissions reporting past year heroin use to all Outpatient Services, alcohol was reported most often as the substance they used, other than heroin, in year prior to admission. The percents of past year use may add up to more than 100% due to poly-drug use. Of all admissions:

- 73.2% (8,941) reported past year cocaine or crack use.
- 60.9% (7,443) reported past year alcohol use.
- 42.3% (5,167) reported past year marijuana use.
- 29.1% (3,556) reported past year other opiates/synthetics use.
- 24.0% (2,927) reported past year tranquilizer use.
- 19.0% (2,323) reported past year use of *other* drugs.

Types of Services

Admissions reporting past year heroin use to all Outpatient Services, received care in the following types of programs:

- 55.0% (6,722) received other outpatient services including Day Treatment, Outpatient Counseling, County Corrections, Case Management, Compulsive Gambling, Acupuncture Detox, Criminal Justice Collaborative (Adult), and Expanded Treatment Services.
- 1.0% (121) received DAE Services including 1st Offender Drunk Driver, and 2nd Offender Aftercare Services.
- 43.9% (5,368) received Narcotic Treatment Services.

Long Term (>30 days) Residential Treatment Services Admissions by Adult Heroin Users

In FY 2002, there were 4,233 admissions to all Long Term Residential (>30 days) Treatment Services in Massachusetts that reported past year heroin use. This includes admissions to Recovery Homes, Therapeutic Communities, 2nd Offender Residential, Specialized Residential for Women, Family Shelters, Social Models, and Tewksbury Stabilization.

Characteristics of Admissions

Admissions reporting past year heroin use to all Long Term Residential Treatment Services, reported the following characteristics.

- 71.9% (3,042) were male and 28.1% (1,191) were female.
- 70.7% (2,994) were White, 8.8% (371) were Black, and 17.4% (736) were Latino.²
- 97.4% (4,122) were unemployed at the time of admission.
- 32.0% (1,354) were homeless.³
- 37.0% (1,567) had received prior mental health treatment.
- 69.6% (2,946) of admissions reported injection drug use (past year).
- 37.8% (1,598) of the admissions were between the ages of 30-39, with a mean age of 33.0 years.
- 24.8% (1,050) were parents of children under six years of age and 24% (249) of these admissions reported living with their children. Thirty-seven percent (1,577) were the parents of children 6-18 years old and 16% (253) of these admissions reported living with their children.

Primary Substance Of Use

Admissions reporting past year heroin use to all Long Term Residential Treatment Services, reported alcohol most often as the primary drug, other than heroin, for which they were seeking treatment. Of all admissions:

- 74.8% (3,168) reported heroin as primary substance of use.
- 12.0% (506) reported alcohol as primary substance of use.
- 7.8% (329) reported cocaine or crack as primary substance of use.
- 1.6% (69) reported marijuana as primary substance of use.
- 3.8% (161) reported *other* drugs as primary substance of use.

Other Substances Used in Past Year

Of admissions reporting past year heroin use to all Long Term Residential Services, alcohol was reported most often as the substance they used, other than heroin, in the year prior to admission. The percents of past year use may add up to more than 100% due to poly-drug use. Of all admissions:

- 93.9% (3,973) reported past year cocaine or crack use.
- 69.1% (2,925) reported past year alcohol use.
- 45.8% (1,940) reported past year marijuana use.
- 34.9% (1,477) reported past year other opiates/synthetics use.
- 31.1% (1,316) reported past year tranquilizer use.
- 21.9% (925) reported past year use of *other* drugs.

Types of Services

Admissions reporting past year heroin use, to all Long Term Residential Treatment Services received care in the following types of programs:

- 6.1% (259) were admitted to Specialized Residential Services for Women.
- 1.0% (42) received treatment in Family Shelters.
- 0.9% (36) were admitted to 2nd Offender Residential Services.
- 92.0% (3,896) received treatment in Recovery Homes, Therapeutic Communities, Social Model, and Tewksbury Stabilization.